REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,260.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,039 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Negapatam	11
„ Ratnagherry	30	„ Madras	13
„ (Maria Bay)	30	„ Coconada	15
„ Carwar	31	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Marmakol	31	„ Kidderpore	17
„ Alleppey	1	„ Pulta	17
„ Tuticorin	2	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Colombo	7	„ Point de Galle	18
„ Galle	8	Arrives CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas ports, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves BUSHIRE	23
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mohomerah	23
„ Guadur	10	„ Fao	25
„ Pask	12	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Baharein	26
„ Lingah	15	„ Lingah	30
„ Bushire	17	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Fao	19	„ Muscat	Sept. 2
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Guadur	7
„ Bussreh	22	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly services from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA, THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines
Suez	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ABYSSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL, about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,972 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, sailing a regular EUROPA, 2,317 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadar 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

SURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. S. Manockjee in respectfully thanking his numerous Constituents, both in Bombay and Outstation, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				August.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2489	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST AMERICAN TOBACCO, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the Custom's Bonded Warehouse.

3 Cases best American Star Tobacco.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	...Rs.	14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	...	... „	18	„ „
Chateau Lecville	...	... „	22	„ „
Chateau Lafite	...	... „	36	„ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	..	... „	15	„ „
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.				

Just Landed.

SHERRY IND COOPER & Co. ...	Rs. 3-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0 „ pints.
Fresh arrival ex Steamer Clive.	
COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 doz. tins at Re. 1 per lb.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875

NOTICES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

SCALES

Adapted to the STANDARD of all Nations, and Carefully Packed for Shipping.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED

WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & Co., 311 Broadway, New York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., 2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS:

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium of Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ootacamund	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIREWORKS.

MESSRS. C. T. BROCK & Co., of the Crystal Palace, have MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for PRODUCING FIREWORK DISPLAYS of unequalled magnificence in different parts of India during the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness. MR. GEORGE MAYER, Manager to the Firm of C. T. BROCK & Co., will stay during the present and next week at the Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel, Bombay, and will be most happy to place at the disposal of the Municipalities and their Highnesses the Princes of India and others the large practical knowledge the Firm has acquired in the management of fêtes and rejoicings of every description.

Messrs. BROCK & Co. respectfully call attention to the fact that the enormous Pyrotechnical resources at their command (larger than are possessed by any Firework Makers in the World) will enable them to give Pyrotechnical Displays on the grandest scale with safety and success.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED. —Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 3rd, to TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to the 5th August next, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th July 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 1,20,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT of UNEXCEPTIONABLE QUALITY, for the use of the District of SOUTH CANARA, as follows:—

	Indian Maunds.
At Mangalore Depôt	1,11,000
At Kasergode Depôt	9,000
	1,20,000

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities of Salt within the above limits provided that no Tender will be received for less than 20 Garces.

3. Delivery of the Salt contracted for shall be completed before the end of March next, in such instalments as the Collector may determine.

4. Tenders will be received up to TUESDAY, the 17th August next, and will be opened at Noon on the day following in the Huzur Kacheri at Mangalore, where the parties Tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

5. The Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of South Canara, and to be superscribed, "Tenders for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

7. The party or parties whose Tender may be accepted, will be required immediately to make a deposit of One Rupee per Garce, and to find substantial security within Six Weeks from the date of the acceptance of the Tender at the rate of Rupees (30) Thirty per Garce, for the due fulfilment of the contract, failing which, the deposit amount will be forfeited and carried to the credit of Government.

8. The Salt will be received by weight, according to the practice now obtaining, strictly in the order in which the arrivals of the vessels are registered at the Salt Depôts.

9. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt at the Depôts, must be defrayed by the parties Tendering.

10. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves to himself the right of decision on these points.

11. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting all, or any of the Tenders that may be received, without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. It is to be distinctly understood that the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted, will be strictly required to act up to the conditions mentioned in Paragraph 3, and that no departure from these conditions will, on any account, be allowed.

13. Half the price of Salt landed will be paid on landing, the balance after weighment.

14. Credit will be afforded for the Excise Duty of Re. 1-13 per Maund now payable to the Bomby Government previous to export, provided the Contractor deposits good and sufficient security for the amount of duty chargeable on the quantity of Salt he has contracted to supply. The Collector will grant a receipt for the securities and a certificate shewing the amount of credit granted, according to the market value of the securities, and will at the same time intimate to the Bombay Salt Department the amount of credit afforded.

15. The Contractor must produce a certificate from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, shewing the quantity of Salt actually shipped. Credit will be allowed only for the duty on the quantity of Salt actually delivered; in case of short delivery the Contractor must make good the duty on the quantity deficient. On completion of the contract and payment of any sum found to be due by him, the Contractor will be entitled, on production of the Collector's receipt, to the return of the securities deposited by him.

A. McC. WEBSTER,
Collector.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore 21st July 1875.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS:

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS'

CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSONS'

OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use

ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,

BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Re. 3 per Copy.

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Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India,
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL, } Secretaries.
A. C. OLIPHANT, }

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE. GRAND FASHIONABLE MASONIC NIGHT. BROTHER D'ARCY READ'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, Under the distinguished patronage of THE HONORABLE J. GIBBS, District Grand Master for Bombay, E. C., CAPTAIN H. MORLAND, Grand Master for India, S. C., And the OFFICERS and BRETHREN in BOMBAY. ON THURSDAY, 29TH JULY 1875.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co., RAMPART ROW.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: GLASGOW, 151, West George Street. LONDON OFFICE: 2, King William Street, E. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

The Directors invite attention to the considerable reductions they have recently made in the premiums for Life Assurance in India.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100.

	Age 25.			Age 37.			Age 50.		
With Profits	£3	6	5	£4	1	6	£5	0	1
Without Profits	£2	18	8	£3	13	1	£5	0	5

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared at 31st December, for the quinquennial period then ending.

Fire Insurances effected on almost every description of property at moderate rates of premium

Prospectuses, Report and Balance Sheet, and every other information may be obtained on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

12th July, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

INDIAN BRANCH:

CENTRAL OFFICE: 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
H. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Remnie & Co.), Merchant.
Capt. H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Ewart.
AGENTS—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.

BOMBAY.

AGENTS:—W. NICOL & Co.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.
INKSTANDS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets from Re. 9 to Rs. 40.
PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Re. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 76.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 30.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS, from Rs. 90 to Rs 300

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.

SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE WINES.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. invite the attention of the Public to a Select Consignment of PURE MARSALA, just imported direct from Naples, in Wood and Bottle, which they can confidently recommend as a WINE of the best quality of its kind, and which has been highly approved of by Connoisseurs.

CASKS containing 43 Gallons..... Rs. 210
CASES containing 3 Dozens..... „ 45

MORTON & Co. have also just received, from the celebrated Wine Merchants, Messrs. KENNAWAY & Co., London, a large Consignment of their finest SHERRIES of the same quality as those they supply to the Cellars of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House and to many of the leading nobility. These Wines are packed in Cases of 3 Dozen each, and are offered for sale at the following moderate Prices:—

BLACK SEAL	Puro	Rs.	23	8 per Dozen
GREEN SEAL	Oloroso	„	26	8 do.
WHITE SEAL	Romano	„	27	8 do.
YELLOW SEAL	Manzanilla	„	28	8 do.
CHOCOLATE SEAL	Aroma	„	29	8 do.
BLUE SEAL	Fino	„	30

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH JULY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but unchanged, the sales reaching 10,00 bales. Prices throughout were unaltered, but the heavy arrivals have evidently had a quietening influence, irrespective of the depression caused by the continuance of mercantile failures.

This morning's market opened dull: probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 8,000.

In Manchester the business doing in Piece Goods continues very limited, and Reuter's quotations for Grey Shirtings are further reduced by 1½d. per piece.

Coffee is firmer, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being now quoted at 108s. per cwt., but otherwise General Produce in London yesterday was reported unchanged.

A further payment of £51,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, and this morning we notice Consols are quoted at 94¼, an advance of ¼, and French Rentes at 105¾, an advance of ⅛. In all probability these quotations indicate an anticipation of a reduction in the Bank rate at to-morrow's Board Meeting, but there is always the adverse influence of the further failures to be considered. Reuter's message of this morning reports the stoppage of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, with liabilities amounting to five millions of dollars. The firm was an old established one and hitherto held a high position in the American trade. In former years they worked a large commission business in produce, but latterly they have been greatly mixed up with American finance which in all probability has been the immediate cause of their stoppage. The failure of a house of their standing must unavoidably affect others, and much as it may be wished it is impossible to consider we have yet seen the end of the failures.

Business here to-day has been most inactive. In STERLING EXCHANGE the transactions have been most limited and rates can only be called steady but nominally unchanged.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any operations. GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and tending downwards. Fours we quote at Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 108¼.

The SHARE MARKET this morning opened quiet and a decline in prices first took place, but in the afternoon rather more firmness was shown, and in some cases a slight advance has been established. Bank of Bombays are a quarter per cent. and Agras Rs. 1 per share higher, whilst Nationals have declined Rs. 3 per share. Spinning and Weaving shares have been somewhat irregular, Alliance being Rs. 15 lower, while some of the other companies are Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per share higher.

In COTTON there is really nothing doing for export and prices consequently are nominally unchanged. Receipts now have fallen to a very low ebb, only 826 bales having been reported for the five days.

FREIGHTS are dull and nominal. £2 is still asked both by sail and steam, but by the latter route at all events £1 17·6 could have been done to-day.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged. In 8¼ lb. shirtings a fall of one anna per piece has been established within the past day or two, but other descriptions do not alter. Buyers, however, only operate to the extent of their immediate wants.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi. declared.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	8 p.c.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	10 dd.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
30,000	500	all	8 dd.	Bank of Bombay New	750
6,000	1,000	all	8 dd.	Bank of Madras	1,193xd.
37,000	250	all	9 dd.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China	350
40,000	781	all	Nil.	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	320
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
125,000	125	5 dd.		Hongkong Bank of India	110
12,000	500	12 dd.		Oriental Bank	480

SEND COMPANIES.

	all	50	Dahlia Land Co		1,165
	all	100	Forest Land & Saw Mill Co		110
	all	100	Mazagon Land		625
	1,000	do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited		220

PRESS COMPANIES.

1,200	2,000	2,000	pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,200
300	3,000	1,100	50 pc.	Albert Co., Karachee	750
1,000	1,000	1,000	60 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	950
150	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Do.	720
150	500	all	60 pc.	Benar Company (New)	515
1,000	350	all	200 pc.	Indian Press Co	300
1,000	200	all	50 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	75
400	1,500	all	37½ pc.	Carwar Co	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	200
500	1,000	all	125 pc.	Dahlia Press Co	3,700
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
392	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 pc.	French Press Co	375
3,150	...	1,400	100 pc.	Imperial Press Co	350
3,125	400	350	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	395
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 pc.	Prince of W. Press	600
300	50	all	100 pc.	Sassoon's Press Co	380
400	500	750	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co	415
150	1,000	1,750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100 pc.	Volkart's United Press Co	915

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 pc.	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
5,000	3,500	all	200 pc.	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	2,000	...	Bhowanipur M. & P. Co.	2,100
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United S. & W. Co.	1,070
2,400	150	120	10 pc.	Broach Mills	150
1,000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
8,500	1,000	all	100 pc.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,045
1,500	1,250	all	100 pc.	Fleming S. W. Co	880
1,400	1,000	all	100 pc.	Fort Eastern	900
700	1,000	all	60 pc.	Hindustan S. W. Co	970
750	1,000	all	100 pc.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,096
...	...	600	...	Khandesh Spinning	975
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit	1,045
1,050	1,000	all	100 pc.	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	625	all	50 pc.	Oriental	625
...	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Soonderdas Spinning	900
500	1,000	250	31 pc.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218 7 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£20	103 14 6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196 9 15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,745
1,000	50	all	45 pct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
800	500	400	10 pct.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	90
4,000	50	all	4 pc.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
1,990	500	all	30 pc.	Preacher & Co	355
....	250	all	40 pc.	Vegas Fateat Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 24th July 1875.

	Open 428½ Miles.	Rs. a. p
Coaching		34,992 0 0
Merchandize		18,177 0 0
Telegraph		369 0 0
	Total Rs.	5,3538 0 0
Corresponding week in June 1874.	Open 428½ Miles.	
Coaching		32,070 0 0
Merchandize		16,082 0 0
Telegraph		343 0 0
	Total Rs.	48,495 0 0
	Increase Rs.	9,554 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FERONIA from Liverpool for Aden (Coal) has put into St. Hedena with damage to rudder, and was taken ashore for repairs.

THE SHIP ATLANTIC KING, 990 tons, Captain J. Thorne, will sail to-day for London, with a cargo of 17,011 cwts linseed, 3,711½ cwts rapeseed, and many packages sundries.

CALEDONIAN (s).—The Elvira arrived at Liverpool, 2nd July with 2,029 bales besides Myrabolams and linseed, from the Caledonian (s) ashore at Cape de Gatte, and the Nina (s) sailed June 26th with 379 bales of cotton, 39 bales of wool, and 143 repacks, from the same vessel.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T Naller, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bushire—Surgeon R. M. Wall, M. B, and two servants. For Muscat—Moosra Abdoola Mousanee, and Vullea Gooloo. For Kurrachee.—Surgeon Longheed and two servants, and Mr. S. Hunter and servant. For different ports.—Fifty two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. C's s.s. GEELONG 1,125 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (July 2nd), calling at ANCONA, Brindisi, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with English Mail, and the following cargo:—From Liverpool,—2 cases books, 92 packages piece goods, 21 packages machinery, 3 packages hardware, 1 case boots, 1 box gold, 1 case wine, 37 bales twist, 7 cases beads, and 2 cases vinegar, From Brindisi.—30 barrels flour, and 2 boxes specie. From Alexandria.—1 box rupees. From Marseilles.—2 cases brandy, 28 cases wine, and 2 cases saffron. From Venice.—10 packages books, 1 case specie, 10 cases wine, 7 cases toys, 6 packages stationery, 10 cases provisions, and 10 bales twist. From Aden.—3 cases specie, 10 packages ivory, and 37 packages aloes. She brought many other packages merchandize, and some packages for transhipment, for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Venice, July 2.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Atlantic King, Thorne, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Coomassie, to Rangoon.

Barque Peru, to Tuticorin and False Point.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 23 Star of Erin ..... Mill ..... Belfast, April 10.
23 Duncairn ..... Chambers ..... Liverpool, April 6.
24 Ganges ..... Boudon ..... Marseilles, March 30.
Night Hawk ..... Blaney ..... Mauritius, June 8.

July. DEPARTURES.
23 City of Carthage (s). ....
Milford ....

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.
26 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Maccalla.
Junels Kwangtung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
19 Mary Fry, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
28 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
July 1 Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
6 Tibre, ss, Girard, from Mauritius.
9 Atlanta, ship, Brown, from Liverpool.
11 Futtell Burry, shi, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
12 Umballa, ss, Henderson, from Greenock.
14 Peshawur, ss, White, from Suez.
14 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Marseilles.
14 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Bombay.
16 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Marseilles.
16 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from Bombay.
18 Statesman, ss, Valiant, from Foochow.
18 Caradoc, ss, Barwise, from Bombay.
18 Pollusc, ss, Laudan, from Trieste.
19 City of Baltimore, ss, Collin, from Foochow.
20 Yorkshire, ss, Longley, from Calcutta.
20 Zambesi, ss, Cates, from China.
21 Irrawaddy, ss, Mckirdy, from Rangoon.
21 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, from Calcutta.
21 Meripi, D. G. boat, Tromp, from Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Maccalla.
Kwangtung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
Atlanta, Ship, Brown, from Liverpool.
Futtell Burry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Meripi, D. G boat, Tromp, from Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 28.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s, 70 cases paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 25 boxes tin plates, Abdoolaly Dawoodjee; 15 boxes chain, Palmer, Bolton & Co; 35 cases champagne, and 5 cases claret, Hormusjee Pestonjee and sons.

Meuzaleh, s, 35 cases champagne, M and S Bezonjee; 155 casks pale ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 1 qr cask sherry, Ardeser Burjorjee; 10 cases whiskey, Hajee Currim & Co; 6 cases claret, and 5 cases champagne, Cooper, Palmer & Co; 6 packages gin, E M Setna.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 50 cases claret, J Nenberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 94 cwts linseed, Khanow Loolia

Vixen s, 24 bales cotton, Pinhey, Scott & Co; 60 bales cotton, Girdhur Bhoolchund; 40 bales cotton, Sharrock & Co; 45 bales cotton, Sundeep Nanjee; 17 bales wool, Mooljee Ramdass; 90 bales wool, Jetha Varia; 131 bales cotton, Chunoodass Chuckerbuty.

Parana s, 83 bales cotton, Munoockhaye Poonjabhoy; 1,000 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co; 118 bales cotton, Chunoodass Chuckerbuty; 18 bales wool, Issodia Rupsey.

Deccan s, 65 bales wool, Dowjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Premjee; 19 bales wool, Pragjee Vasta.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s, 15 cases chandroo, Mohamed Peerajee; 24 cases cardamoms, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 20 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peermahomed; 4 bales hides, Marcally Nuthoo; 1271 cwts wheat, 24 cwts fenugreek, & 51 cwts mustardseed, Dowjee Dossa; 167 pieces E teeth, Mookhund Sukkookchund; Dowjee Dossa; 167 pieces E teeth, Mookhund Sukkookchund; 31 cwts sea teeth, Esmail Mahamed & Co; 21 cwts morse teeth, and 30½ cwts mother o' pearl shells, Esmail Mahamed & Co; 2½ cwts mother o' pearl shells, Rumbaully Ally Runa; 17 bales hides and skins, R L Southern & Co; 12 bales hides, Surift Durvesh.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollusc s, 250 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Tulluckchund.

Sumatra s, 35 bales skins, 10 cases tobacco, and 550 bales cotton, P & O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s, 400 bales cotton, and 18 bales hides, P & O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 3 cases corals, P & O Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Sumatra, s, 12 boxes camphor, and 26 casks tamarind, P & O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 5 bales skins, P & O Co.

Pollusc s, 1,200 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee & Co; 90 cwts gingelly seed, and 109½ cwts poppy seed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Deccan s, 27 cases tobacco, Ardaser Burjorjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s, 17 cwts hingda, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 25 cwts badliam, Rumbally Ally Ruza.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

980 Atlantic King, Thorne—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1834 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 30th July.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1930 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1027 Parana (s), Waring—Remington & Co.

1083 Vixen (s), Fitt—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1273 Jane Law, Mitchell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1217 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 26th August.

1406 Sumatra (s), Orman—Mails, 6th August.

FOR TRIESTE.

1545 Pollusc (s), Spendon—Austrian Lloyds Co.

FOR GENOA.

882 India (s), Dodero—C. Grondona.

FOR HONGKONG.

781 Adria (s), Breeze—P. & O. Co.

2103 Peshawur (s), White—Mails, 9th August.

FOR KURRACHEE.

538 Busheer (s), Smith—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

1267 Menzaleh (s), Rhode—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1709 Ava (s), Patterson—B. I. S. N. Co.

547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.

620 Hydree, Kneen.

FOR RANGOON.

909 Coomassie (s), Graham—Killick, Nixon & Co.

1075 Statelic—Wallace & Co.

FOR FALSE POINT.

389 Peru, Mitchell.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1034 Arabia, Brabazan.

1259 Charlotte Gladstone, Powley—Wallace & Co.

1218 Excelsior, Joslin—Wallace & Co.

450 Milo, Chrsct—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

598 Euphrates (s), Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hector—Mails, 21st August.

NOT FIXED.

1187 Annot Lyle, Yeo—J. Soares.

1083 Sea Chief, Phillips—Finlay, Muir & Co.

1255 Strathclyde, (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.

233 Ocean Ranger, Priddle.

918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

544 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—B. A. S. Cadoo.

155 Futty Mobarack, Nacoda.

707 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Califa.

160 Mahi, Nacoda.

486 Mala (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.

153 Oorun (s), Baker.

366 Pearl (s), Ashton.

51 Pehlwan (s), Wood.

75 Spitfire (s), Nacoda—J. A. Shepherd

100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun Boat.)

934 St. Bernard, Tullock—S. Tyebjee & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

974 Abyssinia, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
Auckland (s)—[Hulk.]
Augusta—[Schooner.]
Elphinstone—[Police Hulk.]
Fagny—[Schooner.]
Georgiana—[Schooner.]
1187 Magdala, Jarvis—[Harbour Defence.]
Semiramis—[Hulk.]

HIGH COURT—29TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

333-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

563-74—Balcrustna—Ragunath Krishnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Mr Bicknell.

549-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Sectaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

384-75—Prescot and Winter—The New Colaba Co v Wilia Laljee.

553-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Jolta Goolabchand and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.

552-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramjee Takersey and another—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.

551-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Hathi Veerchund and another—Chalk and Turner.

550-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramchund Malookchund and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

549 74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Jaitha Goolabchund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

596-74—Mr Fletcher—(for pauper)—Doolub Raghowjee v Kasorbai widow and others.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

253-75—Shapoorjee and Tucnidas—Rattonsee Khmjee v Jumnadass Raghunathdass.

5-8-74—Rimington, Hose and Langley—Madhowrao Hurry v Herrjee Hunsraj.

361-75—In person—Abdoollally Futtabhoy v Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee.

363-75—Mr Pollock—Kalidass Munordas v Tyabjee Cadhurbhoy. Petition for Investigation under Section 305 of Act VIII 1859. Mr Fletcher Nusserwanjee Byramjee Dustoor v Sorabjee Cursetjee and others.

Mr Fletcher Moroba Bhowanishunker v Cassumally Bhasker and others.

LONG CAUSES.

537-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Feekoo—P V N Kirtikar.

520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Edwantraw Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.

167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Lzone Jahier—Janardhur.

703-73—Hearn, Cleve and and Lee Warner—Peroshs Cursetjee and others v R J Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

458-74—In person—Balloo Shadoo v Kesow Govind and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

232-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mody—Jefferson and Payne.

365-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v Edward Bindley and ano her—Jefferson and Payne.

371-75—In person—Rustomjee Bezonjee v Bhicajee widow—A Framjee.

LONG CAUSES.

580-74—P Kawasjee—Khooshalchund Khoondulmull v Swlal Lynch and Tobin.

132 75—Mr Bicknell—Shu Chooselall Munoredass v Sha Cursondass Nathoobhai.

258-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Essa bin Kaliff—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed v Cooverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goolabchund and others v Dolla Manchund and others—Jefferson and Payne—Chalk and Turner.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowakar Kellote Coonjee Ahmed v Ahabebai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN C. F. JAMES, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in August next.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 27.

Bald, Captain, 44th Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 28.

Longheed, Surg, Bombay Army M-d Dept, to join, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col A G Duff, Judge of the town of Moulmein, in British Burma, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 1st Grade, during the absence of Lieut-Col H A Browne, or until further orders.

Mr D G Macleod, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, to continue to act as Judge of the town of Moulmein, vice Lieut-Col Duff, or until further orders.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service have been granted by H M Secy of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods stated against their names:—

Mr W E Purser—three months, Mr G Butt—one month, and Mr G E Watson,—from 15th Oct to 1st Nov 1875.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in Bengali, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000:—

Mr C P L Macaulay, M A, Offg Depy Coln of Customs.

Mr C W Bolton, Asst Mag and Colr, Rampore hat.

Mr G A Grierson, Asst Mag and Colr, Howrah.

Mr G D Grimes to officiate as Extra Asst Commr Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars during the absence on leave of Mr J N Hornfray, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Lieut J R Hoblday, Bengal Staff Corps, Probationary Assist Supt, Topographical Survey Department, is appointed an Assist Supt, 3rd rate, with effect from 7th inst.

Mr William King, Junior Depy Supdt, Geological Survey for Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 12th inst.

The services of Surg G T Peters, of the Bombay Medical Dept are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from 1st June, 1875, the date on which Surg A G Jayaker resumed the duties of Civil Surg at Mysore.

Surg-Major J J Clarke, of the 3rd Regt Cavy, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Bangalore Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of 19th May 1875, vice Surg J Buchanan.

Surg R M Wall, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bushire, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Surgeon G Watson.

Furlough for six months under Sec 7 of Supplement P to the Civil Leave Code, beginning on the 29th June 1875, is granted to Mr M Perry, Offg Postmaster of Calcutta.

Mr R M Alpin is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Calcutta during the absence of Mr Perry, or until further orders; but until Mr Alpin takes the office, Mr C Merrett will act in it.

Mr Merrett resumes charge of the office of Postmaster, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 28th June 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Major (2d Lieut-Col) Henry Francis Brooke, of the 109th Foot, vice Alexander Geni, on the expiration of his furlough, under the provisions of G G O No 407 of 1874.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

Lieut W Aitken, Royal Arty, 1st Subtn, to 6th Mte as Comdt, vice Lieut G B H Martin, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J Charles, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut S Grant, of the Royal Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

In G G O No 492 of 1875, appointing Lieuts E Lloyd and R H Forest to officiate respectively as Adjut and 2nd Squadron officer 4th Punjab Cavy, read in such cases, "in addition to his other duties."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The following order issued by the President at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No 123, dated 6th July 1875.—Granting Capt A C LeQuesne, Adjut, 8th Lnty, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's general leave of absence, in extension of the leave granted him in G G O No 638 of 1875.

The following Extract from list No 13, dated 26th June 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extension of leave, received from the Secretary to the Government of India:—

Permitted to return.

Sub-Conductor F W Mullo, Lieut M Morgin, 2 s, Col A R E Hutchinson, Capt B F Hodgson, Depy Surg-Genl J F Beatson, and Capt A D Hartshorne.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Henry Wilson Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

5.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

First Class Assist Apothecary Edward L'Estrange, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Calcutta,—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut-Clayton William James Hinxston, of the 62nd Foot, 2nd Wing Sabtn, 10th Regt of N I, 3rd July, 1875.

The services of Captain J M Tulloch, of the General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the dispos l of the Govt of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J Pryce, actg Chief Officer of the Transport Ship Czarewitch is appointed to officiate as 1st Officer of the Steamer Nemesis until further orders, vice Mr A Macpherson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway:—

Mr W B Taylor, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Central Provinces.
Mr F R Bagley, A-st Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.
Mr F Hebbert, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.
Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Assist Eng, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana.
Lieut A J F Reid, sc, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom ..... July 29	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M
Kurrachee ..... ,, 31	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. Aug 4	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian ..... ,, ...	3 P.M.	No after packet
China ..... ,, 9	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion ..... July 30	3-30 P.M.	... 4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ..... ,, 30	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Fire Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 30	Friday	Aug. 13
,, ...	Aug. 6	,, ...	,, 20

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not exceeding half an ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked "To be sender for insufficient by any other route," and circumstances condition, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States,	0 4	0 0
Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	0 4	0 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	0 4	0 0

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Friday ..... July	30	Friday ..... Aug.	6
,, ... Aug.	27		

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.			3-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 30	Friday	Sept.	24
,, ...	Augt 27	,, ...	Oct.	25

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

"J. H. F."—Your letter, if published, would open a religious discussion, from which no advantage would be derived.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WILLIAMSON—July 16th, at Mohurgong Tea Garden, near Silligoree, the wife of W. P. Williamson, Esq., of a son.

CASEY—July 21st, at 4, Middle Road, Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of J. F. Casey, prematurely, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Government will introduce a temporary but thorough-going measure, replacing Mr. Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Bill which was withdrawn. This concession is considered due to the pressure of public opinion.

LOCK-OUT AT OLDHAM.

A lock-out has taken place at Oldham in nearly all the mills.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 28TH JULY.

The S. S. Khedive, with outward Indian mails, sailed for Bombay at 2 30 this afternoon.

LONDON, 27TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a limited business.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11¼d.
3 per cent Consols for account	94⅜.
5 per cent French Rents 1872	105¼.

The sum of £51,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Hannah Law.

MR. SMILES has nearly ready a work to be entitled 'Thrift,' which will form a companion volume to his popular illustrations of Character and Self-help.

IT is announced that Mr. Albert Grey, son of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey, will accompany Sir Bartle Frere as Private Secretary on the Prince of Wales's visit to India.

AT a meeting held several months ago, the India Council decided unanimously, according to the *World*, that India should bear the cost of the Prince's visit; but since the date of that resolution several members of the Council have turned restive.

THE *Standard* says that at a meeting, on July 8, of the bishops of both provinces at Westminster, their lordships discussed in private the present crisis in the Church. There was a general concensus of opinion as to the necessity of acting promptly in restraining excessive Ritualist practices, and an equal desire to deal tenderly with moderate men.

AT a meeting held at Willis's Rooms on July 3, it was decided to devote the sum of £200 to the placing of a slab wrought from Pentelic marble, over the grave of Byron, in the church of Hucknal-Torkard. At the suggestion of Lord Houghton, supported by the Earl of Lovelace, a resolution was passed to erect in some conspicuous place in London a bust or statue of the poet.

THE second volume of Mr. Beames's 'Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India' is just out, and embraces copious dissertations on the nouns and pronouns of Hindi, Panjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Mahrathi, Oriya, and Bengali. The work, when completed, will be one of the most learned and scholarly contributions to Indian literature produced since the rapid development in this century of the science of comparative philology.

M. LITTRE, the celebrated *savant*, was, on July 8, received with full Masonic rites as a member of the "Grand Orient" of France. There was a large attendance of brethren, including M. Gambetta and several other deputies. M. Littre delivered a speech, reviewing the system of Positive philosophy, which, he reminded his hearers, was neither deistical nor atheistical. M. Gambetta, who also spoke, dwelt upon the enfranchisement of the French Democracy.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Plymouth Church has voted £20,000 a year salary to Mr. Beecher—a stipend so handsome that some of our own poorly-paid Non-conformist divines might almost be tempted to wish themselves in the American minister's place. The congregation has, at the same time, 'unanimously expressed its entire confidence in him;' and long ago we were told that the annual auction of Plymouth pews had this year produced an unprecedented amount."

THE Russian Minister of War is said to have received a telegram from Orenburg stating that a rebellion similar in character to that which took place a year ago, has broken out among the Cossacks of the Ural. The rebellion of last year arose from the dislike entertained by the Cossacks to the new Russian Conscription Law and permanent regular service. The minister has ordered the commander of the military district of Kazan to send strong detachments of his troops to Uralsk to put down the rising.

CABUL, like other stations in the north of India, has had its large fire this year. A Peshawur correspondent, writing to the Agra paper of the 16th instant, says that news had been received from Cabul of a destructive fire in the Chahsoo Bazaar of Missee Gurran. The shops on both sides were consumed. The fire extended to Rukka Khana, which is near the gunpowder factory, and to Char Chutta and destroyed several shops of another Chutta also. The loss to the shopkeepers has been great.

THE *Athenæum* says that the late Lord Lytton has left a large quantity of MSS. which will serve as notes for a biographical memoir, and that the present Lord is solacing himself in his Portuguese exile by editing and preparing them for the press. He is also preparing for the press a novel, which we mentioned a good time back, left unfinished by his father. It is in an advanced state, and will be ready in the autumn, when Lord Lytton will publish it, with a preface of his own composition. Pausanias is said to figure in the plot, and there is a description of the battle of Platæa.

PROFESSOR CAIRNES died on July 8, at the age of fifty-one. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1856 was elected to the chair of Political Economy at Oxford founded by Archbishop Whately. He was afterwards appointed Professor of Political Economy at Queen's College, Galway, a post which he subsequently resigned, when he was appointed Professor at University College, London. This office he held till 1872, when ill-health compelled him to retire. His funeral was to take place at the Paddington Cemetery, Willesden, at one o'clock on Monday, the 12th July.

SIR JAMES BROOKE left all letters and papers connected with his career in Borneo in the hands of Mr. Spencer St. John, whom he named his literary executor. The preparation of a work which it was the wish of the late Rajah should be undertaken by no one but Mr. St. John has been retarded by that gentleman's diplomatic appointment to Peru, but the publication of the book will not be long delayed. It is not, however, designed to supersede the works through which the story of Sarawak has already become familiar, having been undertaken more as a personal tribute of regard to the late Rajah than with a view of giving any new details of his career. The last decade of the Rajah's life was, as regarded his adopted country, uneventful.

FROM Alexandria it is announced that a firman from the Sultan has been received sanctioning the cession to Egypt of the port of Zeyha, on the Gulf of Aden. This augments the Egyptian tribute to the Porte by the sum of £15,000 yearly. Zeyha has hitherto been administered by its own Sheikh, and was in effect independent of the Porte, although recognizing its suzerainty and paying dues equivalent to a sum of £800 per annum. It is also stated that the Sultan has invited the Khedive to pay a visit to Constantinople during the summer. The Khedive has issued a decree ordering the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by the Egyptian Administration from September next. Munzinger Bey, Governor of Eastern Soudan, has been created a pasha.

THE International Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburg has adopted the Russian proposal, that short messages up to ten words in length shall henceforth be forwarded at three-fifths of the charge for full messages. The messages despatched under this privilege must not be in cypher. The Russian proposal was intended as a compromise between the two extreme views, one represented by the Indian telegraph lines and private companies, that every word should be charged for separately, and the other held by the Government departments, that twenty words should be retained as the minimum length of messages. The Conference has also decided by 14 votes against 4 that the next Conference, which is to be held in 1878, shall meet in London.

WITH regard to the reported annexation of Wadai by Egypt, Herr Rohlfs, on whose authority the announcement was made, writes to the German papers that for the present, this annexation may be expected to bring the succession of Egyptian conquests to a close. On the other hand, the submission of Wadai to Egyptian rule promises to usher in a new phase of exploration in Africa; for hitherto Wadai has been inaccessible to European travellers. Vogel and Von Beermann both perished in the attempt to explore it. Nachtigal alone has been to Wadai and returned safe. Under Egyptian suzerainty the tributary kingdom will be open to foreigners, and, though European culture and civilization may not at once find a resting-place in the new domain, geographical knowledge will be appreciably enriched.

THE particulars of the Civil List pensions for the current year have been published. Lady Helps and Mrs. Charles Kingsley receive £200 each, and the same sum is awarded to Mr. John Turtle Wood, in recognition of his labours at Ephesus. The widow of General Sir J. Hope Grant receives £150; and the widows of Mr. George Cattermole, the artist, Mr. John Birnie Philip, the sculptor, and Colonel John Maclean, formerly Lieut-Governor of Natal, £100 each. Pensions of £50 each are granted to the widow of Giovanni Battista Falcieri, "the faithful servant of Lord Byron;" Mrs. Anne Williams, in recognition of the services rendered to Welsh literature by her late husband, the Rev. Morris Williams; and to Mrs. Harriet Christiana Dwelly, widow of Mr. John Holmes Dwelly, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Solicitor to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

HER MAJESTY'S ship Glasgow, from the East Indies, arrived at Spithead on July 2nd, and has been ordered round to Sheerness to be paid off. We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) regret to hear that Rear-Admiral Cumming was so ill when the ship left Gibraltar that it was thought scarcely possible that he could reach England alive. The complaint from which he is suffering is said to be fever, contracted at Malta. By a strange coincidence, Doctor Loney, who was, at one time, Surgeon of his flag-ship, and, consequently, thoroughly acquainted with his constitution, can again be in attendance on him, as he is serving at Haslar as Deputy Inspector-General. The passage home had been slow and tedious, in consequence of a break-down in her machinery, which necessitated the engines being worked at half-boiler power. The crew had suffered greatly from the excessive heat at Aden.

THE Chief Clerk of the War Office has lately written a probably unconscious imitation of the celebrated chapter on "snakes in Iceland." A parliamentary paper contains the return to an order obtained by Colonel Jervis for "Copies of all memorials or letters addressed to the Commander-in-Chief in India by officers of the Royal Artillery, which have been forwarded to the War Office, and not transmitted to the India Office, complaining of the mode in which the Royal Warrant of the 5th day of July, 1872, has been carried out by the Government of India; and of any replies thereto." The return is as follows: "No memorials or letters addressed to the Commander-in-Chief in India by officers of the Royal Artillery, complaining of the mode in which the Royal Warrant of the 5th day of July, 1872, has been carried out by the Government of India, have been forwarded to the War Office."

MARSHAL MACMAHON arrived at Versailles on Monday morning (July 12) having concluded his tour in the South. The damage done by the floods is now estimated at three hundred millions of francs (£12,000,000), and it is supposed that three thousand persons have perished. In Toulouse alone 1,055 houses have been destroyed. The *Journal Officiel* publishes a seventh list of subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers, showing a total of more than a million of francs collected in France. Lord Lyons has subscribed 1,000f., and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, subscribed the same amount. The Comte de Chambord, who at first gave 5,000f., afterwards sent 10,000f. more when he became aware of the extent of the calamity. M. Cremieux has subscribed 50,000f., and a sum of 200,000f. has been voted by the Municipal Council of Paris. From Rio de Janeiro we learn that a subscription is being organized in that city.

THE Government of India is acting vigorously in the matter of the dismissal of Europeans by the East India Railway. Orders have been received in the district offices to stop further dismissals, the numoer of native guards throughout the line being limited to fifty; and a number of men belonging to the Locomotive Department who had received notices, have had their notices withdrawn. We learn from the *Englishman* that Government have also called for a return showing the names of all the men who have been dismissed, with their length of service, and whether they were married or single. Many of the men dismissed have from ten to fifteen years' service, and were turned adrift with fifteen days' pay only. There is little doubt but that the orders of Government will be cheerfully obeyed by the Railway officials, as it is well known that the late changes were made simply in compliance with stringent orders from home.

A SUPPLEMENTARY navy estimate was issued on July 9, "of the sum required to defray the charges consequent on the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, which shall come in course of payment in the year ending the 31st of March, 1876." Assuming the Serapis and Osborne leave England in October, 1875, and do not leave India before the close of the financial year 1875-76, the additional expenditure for the current year is estimated at £42,850. This is accounted for under the following heads:—For wages of additional officers and men required to be employed, £3,500; cost of provisions for these men, £1,200; labour at Portsmouth dockyard in preparing the ships and repairing them on their return, £4,580; coals, £13,700; other stores, £11,070; repairs of ships at other than her Majesty's dockyards, £1,000; medicines and medical stores £200; canal dues, pilotage, &c., £2,300; and cost of supplies at the Prince of Wales and suite, extra cost of messing officers, and special allowances to mess servants, £5,300. The charges which will be incurred in the year 1876-77 are estimated at £9,360, making a total for the two years of £52,210.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 22nd July 1875, that good rain has fallen in the northern districts of Madras and in Malabar: it is much wanted in the south. In Sind heavy rain has fallen at Hyderabad and Kurrachee: the river has risen greatly and is now sufficient by high. In Guzerat, Khandeish, the Konkan, and the South Mahratta Country the falls have been heavy: in the Deccan, Poona and Sattara have had abundant, and Sattara and Ahmednugur scanty falls. The rains are general and abundant throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajpootana. In Assam, little has fallen, and more is wanted. In Bengal the falls have been general, but less than last week: more rain is reported to be urgently wanted in several districts of the Rajshahi, Bhagulpur and Patna Divisions. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue in the Benares Division, Allahabad and Bundelkhand; more is wanted in Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand. In Oudh good rain has fallen in Sitapur, little in Lucknow and none in Fyzabad; its want is much felt. In the Punjab the rain has been general except in Delhi and Hissar, where it is much needed.

THE *Scotsman* (of July 9) says that the prospects of a successful season on the Scotch moors are more favourable than at the corresponding period of the past two or three years. Reports from all parts of the country unite in stating that the grouse disease was completely stamped out by the severe cold of last winter, that the hatching season was favourable, and the broods unusually large. Genial weather on the hills has assisted the growth of the young birds, and these are now strong on the wing, and in size nearly equal to the parent birds. Fair average sport may be anticipated for the 12th, and the probability is that, should the shooting season do close, and no untoward accidents happen, the stock of grouse will by next year be as large as ever it was on the Scotch moors. Capercailzie, ptarmigan, and blackgame are unusually abundant, and partridges are more plentiful in the southern lowlands than in any season during the past twelve years, though not more than an average in the north from the number of unhatched eggs found in the nests. Pheasant shooting will be not more than fair, as the rain and cold winds at a critical period of the life of the tender chicks cut many off. Deer herds in the northern forests are more numerous than for several years past, and they are getting into splendid condition.

THE *World* thinks Sir George Campbell is an even more intolerable affliction in the House of Commons than that other Indian bore, Sir George Balfour:—"Sir George Campbell is a new star, and he bids fair to outshine that which Kincardineshire caused to rise on the luckless Houses. As an English history, George II. is, on the whole, more unendurable than George I. With the wrath and vexation of soul occasioned by the nightly babbling of Sir George Balfour there is mingled something of commiseration. There is a piteous troubled look on his face the while he gabbles which suggest that he is rather sinned against than sinning, and gives colour to the current tradition that he is literally possessed with the demon Talk, and must, how painful soever to himself, do a certain amount of task work every night. Sir George Campbell has not this excuse. He, a new member, not yet a Session old, deliberately and voluntarily puts himself forward to instruct the House on all possible subjects, and brings to the performance of the self imposed task one of the most disagreeable and irritating voices a man was ever gifted with. Sir George Balfour is, for the reason hinted at above, hopeless. But Sir George Campbell is not yet hardened in guilt, and as he comes to us with a high reputation, well earned in India, a word in season may save him from losing all chance of distinction by degenerating into a bore. Will he, if not for his own sake, for pity's sake, take to heart Sir John Bennett's pregnant saying, and remember that we like a Scotchman—h'm!—OCCASIONALLY?"

THE *Times* concludes an article on Burmah affairs with the following remarks:—"If he should persist in his refusal to give the Indian Government a military right of way, Lord Northbrook must, of course, send a naval and military force to Rangoon. If such a menace should not make him yield, it will be necessary to despatch a force to Mandalay. That task would not be difficult, for the Irrawady is open all the way to vessels of light draught. But the main objections to a war are political, and they are of a nature that the King can scarcely be expected to understand. So far from coveting the remainder of his territory, the Indian Government would regard the necessity of seizing it as a great calamity, since our dominions would then be brought close to those of China, and we should be exposed to new and multiplied risks of war. At present Burmah acts like a buffer, against the shock of Chinese aggression on the one side, and the restlessness of our own traders on the other. That is the main reason why Lord Dalhousie refused to send an Expedition to Mandalay in 1852 and 1853. He knows that if he took the capital he must keep it, and he feared to open up new possibilities of conflict with China. The same motive will induce Lord Northbrook to exhaust all the resources of diplomacy before striking a blow; but our Viceroys would seem fated to be conquerors. Lord Aberdeen once said that all of them left this country with a desire to be pacific, and yet all had been forced to engage in war. Although the most pacific of men, Lord Northbrook may find himself exposed to the same sad necessity."

A LETTER from Belgrade in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the idea of an Anglo-Russian alliance started in the *Goloss*, although no longer spoken of in Western Europe, is firmly believed in among the politicians of Servia, and that a detailed plan has been founded upon it for the final solution of the Eastern question. This plan, which, absurd as it may appear, is seriously discussed in political circles at Belgrade consists in the re-establishment by England and Russia, of course with the concurrence of Prince Bismarck, of a sort of Byzantine Empire. King George of Greece would have to give up his throne, and the Duke of Edinburgh would be crowned at Constantinople as Emperor of the Greeks, his dominions comprising the present kingdom of Greece and the Greek provinces of Turkey, including its capital. Bulgaria would at the same time be formed into an independent kingdom, and also Servia, which would include Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, the present Prince of Montenegro abdicating his throne on the condition that his son should succeed to the crown of Servia in the event of Prince Milan remaining childless. As for Germany, her connivance at this solution of the Eastern question would be paid for by the annexation to her territory of the German provinces of Austria, while the latter Power would be compensated by the acquisition of Roumania. Such an arrangement would probably be objected to by the Cabinet of Vienna, and certainly by the Sultan; but it is thought that in the face of "so overwhelming a combination" as that of Russia, England, and Germany, these two Powers will have no voice in the matter.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Schlesische Zeitung* communicates some interesting intelligence about the newly formed Transcaspian district. The Russians attach great importance to the position of Krasnovodsk, the capital of this district, which is to be connected by a line of steamers with Astrakhan on the one side, and the Caucasian coast towns on the other, and which they hope to make an emporium for the goods coming from Khiva, and those sent from Europe for the Central Asian market. In order to attain this object it is absolutely necessary to provide for the security of the caravan road between the oasis of Khiva and the harbour of Krasnovodsk, along which postal communication is maintained by mounted Chirgiz officials. Although caravans have several times passed along this road without injury, they are entirely at the mercy of the Tekke-Turcomans, who during the last market season plundered so many of the caravans that the quantity of goods which actually reached the market was very small. These Tekke-Turcomans are not easily got at, for their country extends to the borders of Afghanistan, and is separated from the Russian possessions by broad spaces of desert. Their hostility to the Russians too, is so great that, though such of them as have been captured on their plundering expeditions have been severely punished, this does not seem to deter them from taking every opportunity of injuring Russian interests. According to the last accounts from Krasnovodsk, the Russian governor, General Lomakin, who was so successful in his expedition to the Valley of the Attrek last year, will shortly proceed with a body of troops along the whole of the caravan road as far as Khiva, in order to ascertain the best means of protecting the road in question. The correspondent adds that the construction of the railway from Samara to Orenburg, which will be the first of the Central Asian lines, is now in full progress, and a huge iron bridge is being built across the Volga. This line will, it is hoped, be ready for traffic in the course of next year.

THE *Times*, speaking of the Prince of Wales's visit to India, says that though this will not, strictly speaking, be an official visit, and although it may be difficult to express the precise degree of semi-official character which attaches to it, it is an event which can hardly fail to be of momentous importance to the history of our Indian Empire. It will bring India and Indian Interests more closely home to English feeling than years of ordinary intercourse; it is a worthy homage to the noblest inheritance in the world by its future possessor; and it will entail incalculable consequences in the more vivid relations it will establish between English and Indian life. It therefore becomes the country to deal with the Prince's visit as a great public ceremonial. It can only be supposed that it was owing to a complete oblivion of this point of view that some objections, all but unanimously discountenanced, were raised to the grant in the alleged behalf of the working classes. If the Prince were making a mere visit of pleasure, such objections, however unworthy, would be at least intelligible; but, going to India as the most exalted representative of England who could ever be sent, it is inconceivable that any considerable body of Englishmen would be unwilling to bear their part in insuring, in the Prince's person, a liberal display of English dignity. Indeed, if any doubt can be felt respecting the vote which Mr. Disraeli proposed yesterday, it is that it is even too moderate. Nor can we object to such an estimate as being excessive, and it is evident that the only anxiety felt by the House was lest it should prove insufficient. It will be voted with cordiality; but it is not too late for the Government to consider Lord Hartington's suggestion whether it be really adequate to the greatness of the occasion. The one thing which more than anything else, would mar the grace both of the presents and of the visit would be supplementary estimates and public remonstrances in the House of Commons. The whole sum required being really so moderate, the country would far rather make sure at once of covering all necessary expenses. The only object is to maintain the dignity of the Prince and the country; and this will best be done by a judicious liberality at the outset.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 9TH JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 9th July on board. She left Aden on the 22nd July at 8 a.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr F E Gibson	Captain J W Heath
Captain and Mrs Waudby	Mr Huntingdon
Mr and Mrs Camberlage, infant, and ayah	Mr H D E Forbes
Captain O S Walker	Dr F C Andrews
Captain Cruickshank	Mr A Foryth.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Moir	Captain Pennzuck
Lieut J Clibborn	Mr J A Marcel
Mr A Abbott	Mr G Manson
Mr J Duffus	Mr H D Pearsall
Major Trevor	Mr G Mayor
Mr W A Smith	

FROM VENICE.—Mrs Donohue.

FROM ADEN.

Abdulla	Shaboodeen.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 9.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 9th July, 1875.

BRIGADE DEPOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Cadwallader Adams, C.B., from half-pay, late 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 10th July, 1875.

BREVET.

Captain James Lewis Bradshaw, 80th Foot, to be Major, dated 10th July, 1875.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday there were present—Capt George F. Henry (Chairman), Thomas Blaney, Esq., Surgeon Major H. Cook, M.D., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Lieut-Col. Hancock, R.E., J. M. Maclean, Esq., the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were also present.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 82-3-0, from savings on Section XI. of the Health Department's Budget Conservancy, item "repairs" (E), to meet an excess in the grant for house rent on account of rent of Government ground at Malabar Hill occupied by halalcore huts.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 24th instant, suggesting that Mr. Lack, head gardener, should on retirement receive either the special pension of Rs. 50 per mensem recommended by Mr. Pedder, or be allowed to count his previous services under the Agri-Horticultural Society for pension under the new rules.

It was resolved that Mr. Lack should be informed that as he is now entitled to a pension of Rs 25 per mensem, the Council have not the power at present to vote any extra pension, but that when he retires they will be prepared to recommend the Corporation to give him an additional pension of Rs 25 a month.

It was also proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and carried—"That a subcommittee be appointed to enquire into all cases of proposed remission of rates recommended by the Collector, and to report on the same before the sanction of the Town Council is obtained to such remission."

Resolved, that Dr. Blaney and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee form such sub-committee.

The following petition to the Municipal Commissioner from butchers carrying on their trade at Bandora was read:—

To H. E. JACOMB, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, being butchers connected with the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandora, most respectfully crave permission to make the second application in connection with some municipal ground situated at Bandora in the vicinity of the Slaughter House, and coloured with red boundaries in the accompanying plan.

On a former occasion we had requested your predecessor's permission to allow us to build the new mosque on this plot of ground, and he was good enough to allow us to build a temporary shed to be used as a mosque until the sanction of the Corporation was obtained to build a pucka mosque on the abovementioned plot of ground, but we are sorry to learn that the Town Council took a different view of the case. They did not wish to give us the ground gratis, as recommended by yourself and your predecessor, but they wished to let us have the ground either by purchase or on our paying a nominal rent.

We are willing, therefore, to purchase the ground at a reasonable rate, of which we beg to be informed as early as possible.

In the event of the Town Council being not willing to sell the plot of ground, we beg they will be good enough to allow the present temporary shed to remain where it is, on our continuing to pay the rent which we have agreed to pay since the erection of this shed.

We beg to bring to your notice that our business compels us to be near the Slaughter House for certain portions of the day, while some of us are living there altogether, and as the present Mahomedan places of worship is, at least, two miles off, it puts us to great inconvenience and loss of time to go to that place: it was to save us all this inconvenience that your predecessor had kindly allowed us the erection of the abovementioned shed.

We trust, therefore, that you will be good enough to recommend the Town Council to take our application into their favourable consideration at their next meeting.—We are, &c

Dr. Blaney said it would be almost astonishing thing first at great trouble and expense to secure a property of this kind and then to think about selling it. It would be quite as reasonable for the Hindoo butchers to ask for a piece of ground that they might build a temple.

The Chairman said he thought ground for religious purposes should be outside of the municipal property.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay—Then I would propose that the present shed should be allowed to remain.

Colonel Hancock—Who proposes to remove it?

The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay said there was some proposition about removing it.

The Chairman said it was objectionable to have a place of worship inside of the municipal property. If they gave it to one denomination they could not well refuse it to another.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay—I do not think the men have any object in getting this piece of ground. They want a piece of ground near the slaughter-houses.

It was then proposed by Surgeon-Major Cook, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and carried—"That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to ascertain whether there is any other land adjacent to the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandora available for the site of a masjid.

The following petition to the "President and members of the Town Council" from Mr. Gomes, administrator of the Confraternity of S. Sacramento, was also read:—

To the President and Members of the Town Council.

SIR,—I have been in communication with the Executive Engineer to the Municipality since the beginning of the year and obtained a building certificate to rebuild house No. 2 in the compound of the Cathedral Church of N. S. De Esperança, facing the Portuguese Church Street near Mahalaxmi Ieshwar, wherein I was required to set back the line of frontage of the said building and to give up 23 88-100 square yards, although the building has been nearly completed, without deviating from the line of demarkation laid down on the spot, yet the enclosure wall with the gate and steps facing the road remain intact and unmolested, and did not require being pulled down. Under these circumstances I most respectfully beg on behalf of the Confraternity of the Esclavas attached to the church, to urge upon your consideration the necessity of the church being permitted to remain in possession of the ground said to be required for public purposes until such time as the public exigencies may require it, or when the question of widening the Bhoiesheswar road shall be taken up by the Municipality. I beg at the same time to state that the public road facing the new building is 29 feet broad as it stands at present. I beg to press the subject for your consideration, particularly from the fact of there being a fruitful custard-apple tree of long standing upon the ground in question, and which yields annually a good number of fruits, and hope, therefore, that you will give the matter your mature consideration and concede the request herein made.—I have, &c. M. C. GOMES.

Administrator of the Confraternity of S. Sacramento.

Ordered—The petitioner to be informed that the terms of the previous sanction to the taking up of the land must be adhered to.

The Municipal Commissioner said he has been requested by Government to ascertain whether there were any provisions in the Municipal Act which the Town Council wished to recommend should be amended in the new Act?

It was then suggested by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and resolved, that a committee of the following gentlemen should be appointed to confer with the Municipal Commissioner on the subject and to report within a month the result to the Council:—Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Col. Hancock.

An application was read from Messrs. Watson and Co., tailors and outfitters, asking payment for 7 89 square yards of ground at No 8, Church Gate Street, taken up for street improvement. Messrs. Watson stated that Mr. Crawford, the former Municipal Commissioner, promised to pay Rs. 100 per yard for the ground.

The Secretary stated that the Municipality had recently purchased two pieces of ground near the same place at Rs. 60 per square yard.

Mr. Watson said that this offer of Rs. 100 per square yard had been made by Mr Crawford not only for the ground covered by these particular steps, but for all the steps in the street, but the bargain was never completed, inasmuch as the Municipality had never taken formal possession of the ground. He thought Rs. 60 per square yard would be a very fair price for the ground now.

It was then ordered that sanction should be given to the payment of Rs. 60 per square yard for the ground in question.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE VISIT OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR TO BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday (July 3) the Seyyid of Zanzibar visited the famous silver and electro-plate works of Messrs. Elkington & Co., in Newhall-street. His Highness was accompanied by his suite and Alderman Biggs (ex-Mayor), Dr. Badger, Dr. Kirk (Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar), and Mr. Clement Hill (Foreign Office attaché). A considerable number of persons assembled in front of the Queen's Hotel, and cheered the Sultan as he left. The time fixed for the visit to Messrs. Elkington's was half-past nine o'clock; it was, however, nearly half-past ten o'clock before the party arrived there. A large number of persons awaited the arrival in front of the works, and greeted the Seyyid with a hearty cheer as he passed through the portals. Passing up the noble staircase, with its imposing array of bronze figures and statues of the Kings of England on each side, the distinguished visitors were ushered into the show rooms. The sight which meets the eye on entering this spacious apartment is most striking. Down its centre and upon each side are tables and handsome cases, containing an extensive and varied assortment of most costly plated and silver wares—beautiful specimens of skilled workmanship, of artistic designs. Time would only permit of a cursory glance at the most prominent things, and the chief features were pointed out through Dr. Badger, who interpreted to the Seyyid. Having looked at several dessert services and other ornamental articles, his Highness's attention was directed to a fine solid silver cup, the presentation by Mr. Peter Denny, of Helensiee, to the successful competitor of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Dambartonshire Rifle Volunteers. He was then shown a basket of natural ferns, plated by a delicate process with gold and silver, similar to the one presented by the Sultan to Her Highness the Princess of Wales. He next inspected the Brighton Race Cup for 1875. The cup is at present unfinished, but it is a fine work of art, and has been specially designed. It is made of solid silver, and is of the value of 400 guineas. Around the basement wheels are represented, and above them four figures of boys pulling in nets. In bas-relief around the body of the cup are represented the old games of tilting and tournament, and the horse race, above these on each side being a panel of Queen Boadicea's death. The handles are formed with tournament lances, which support an escutcheon bearing the Brighton arms; and the top of the cup is surmounted by a graceful female figure seated in a shell. The design is simple but appropriate, and the workmanship is excellent. His Highness was also much struck with the new breakfast dishes with revolving covers, the ingenuity and and beauty of which are no less remarkable than the moderate prices at which they are produced. There were also a large number of beautiful and useful articles in course of manufacture for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his tour in India. Glancing at cases filled with silver and gold cups, dessert services, and other ornamental articles of electro-ware, including a splendid service after the style of the one made for the King of Siam, the Sultan passed by a covered way to the various workshops of the manufactory. Among other things, the Seyyid appeared much interested by the electro-depositing process. In the room where this process is conducted are large vats and one of the largest electro-magnetic machines in England. The enormous strength of the machine was shown by the burning of thick iron and copper wire, at which the Seyyid was highly amused, for he laughed heartily when he saw the effect produced by the connection of the wire with the battery. It was said that his Highness has an electric battery at home, with which he amuses himself by making experiments. On reaching the department where plating and gilding are conducted, the Sultan was shown the process, and his Highness gilded several coins of the realm, in the same vat in which a vase was gilt by the Princess of Wales. He took the coins away with him, and was so much delighted with this process that he remained some time watching the gilding operations, and on leaving the department he exclaimed to Dr. Badger that Birmingham was like "Bir-Minkam" in Arabic, which Dr. Badger explained meant "a well of them, or choice." A well being a source, so that the Seyyid meant to express that Birmingham was a source of wealth. The party then returned to the show room where, in addition to the coins which he had gilt, a copy of Messrs. Elkington's Fine Art catalogue was presented to the Seyyid by them, when his name, "Bargash bin Said," in Arabic characters, in the visitors' book, Dr. Badger, and Dr. Kirk, My. Hill, and Alderman Biggs also entered their names. The Sultan, before departing, expressed himself highly gratified with his visit.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE BURMA MISSION.

THANKS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO SIR D. FORSYTH.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

READ a letter to the Hon'ble Sir T. D. Forsyth, K. C. S. I. and C. B., No. 2086 F, dated the 23rd July 1875.

No. 2086 P, dated 23rd July 1875

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department, to The Hon'ble Sir T. D. Forsyth, K. C. S. I. and C. B.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters enclosing copies of your communications with the Burmese Government regarding the reception at Mandalay of the Chinese frontier officer Li, and reporting the conclusion of the negotiations with which you were entrusted for the settlement of the difference between the British and Burmese Governments as to the independence of Western Karennee.

2. Your letters of the 14th and 21st of June to the Burmese Minister for Foreign affairs were in entire accordance with the instructions which you received upon the subject of the reception of Li.

3. His Majesty the King of Ava anticipated the communication which you were instructed to make with regard to Western Karennee and offered to enter into an agreement definitively and formally withdrawing the claim which had been raised by the Burmese Government to sovereignty over that country. The preliminary question regarding the reception of Li having been disposed of you accepted the offer made by the King and signed the proposed agreement on behalf of the Viceroy.

4. His Excellency the Governor General in Council approves of the course which you have taken.

5. By the communication which you made to the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs when you signed the agreement, and your letter to him of the 23rd of June in which you placed that communication upon record, you have fully carried out the instructions which you received with regard to the demarcation of the boundary between Western Karennee and the territories of the King of Ava by a British Officer.

6. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has learnt with much satisfaction that the negotiations placed in your charge have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and I am to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for your services upon this occasion.

7. Colonel Duncan and Captain Strover will be acquainted through the Chief Commissioner of British Burma of the terms in which you have expressed your thanks to them for the assistance which they rendered to you during your Mission to Mandalay.

THE DURBAR AT DACCA.

(*From the "Pioneer's" own Correspondent.*)

DACCA, 23RD JULY.

MONDAY'S Durbar was an event which had been much looked forward to here, as the occasion was to show how the British Government had honoured the native gentlemen Kwaja Abdool Ghunnee and his son, who have been for many years the representative men of Dacca, and whose interests have been bound up not only with this city, but also with those of British Government in India. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived here on Sunday, the 18th, accompanied only by Mr. Buckland, Junior Secretary, and Dr. Staples, Officiating Private Secretary; and after morning church the party proceeded down the river to Narainguage, taking with them one of our fellow-sitizens, who represents in a commercial sense the interests of that port, and who was able to give every information regarding the great wish of all Eastern Bengalees—namely, that Narainguage should be the port and emporium of our trade. I am not aware how far Mr Davill was able to convince the Lieutenant-Governor of the advantages which Narainguge possesses over Calcutta as a port, or what promises he may have extracted from him as to Government support to the scheme; but I believe I am correct in saying that vessels of the largest tonnage could come at all times and seasons to Narainguge, and I hope the Lieutenant-Governor will enable us practically to prove this by ordering the river to be surveyed. If this were once done, I have little doubt that the produce of these rich districts of Bengal would be shipped direct to Great Britain and other foreign countries, and that the tedious time and money which are now spent in sending our raw material to Calcutta for shipment would be saved to us.

The Durbar was held on the deck of the *Rhotas*, which was nicely decorated for the occasion, and crowded with the elite of the station, the zemindars of the district and of the adjoining districts of Tipperah, Pubna, Furreedpore, and Mymensing. The presentations were made by Mr. Peacock, our popular Commissioner, and Mr. Lyall, our equally popular Magistrate, and the officers of the Regiment by Major Cubitt, commanding the station. About this time—that is, at the conclusion of the presentations—one of the salutes downstairs, Abdool Ghunnee and his son appeared in the robes of their new orders, and, on approaching the dais, were re-introduced to the representative of the British Government by the civil officers. Mr. Buckland then read to each of them the Viceroy's *sunnuds* appointing one a Nawab and the other a Khan Bahadoor; and the Lieutenant-Governor then, as is customary, tied on the "blue ribbons of the order." He then addressed them as below, in a tone of solemnity which was not apparent in any of Sir Richard's previous speeches in Dacca:—

"Nawab Khwaja Abdool Ghunnee,—I congratulate you and your worthy son Khwaja Ahsun Oollah on the distinction which has been conferred upon you both. It has afforded me pleasure from time to time to bring your conduct and services to the notice of the Viceroy. In common with all your friends, European and native, I rejoice that His Excellency's selection

have even the smallest chiefs were permitted to offer presents to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and, by a wise foresight, the India Office had provided a corresponding collection of rubbish to meet the demand. Paris ormolu clocks costing 200f. or 300f. in the Palais Royal, kaleidoscopes, models of steam-engines warranted to burst, and the like were scattered over the country in generous profusion. Now nothing of this kind must happen with the Prince of Wales. None but princes of the highest rank should be permitted to offer presents which his Royal Highness should accept. Others may offer their nazurs, which the Prince would touch as an acknowledgment, and they would be returned. To great chiefs his Royal Highness would give as a mark of his favour objects not only of considerable value, but of a kind which to them would enhance the intrinsic value tenfold. A diamond-hilted sword, Highland arms set with jewels, silver gilt plate of artistic workmanship or design, portraits of the Prince himself surrounded with jewels, are things which would have a far greater value to the recipients than the equivalent in money value of the presents they had themselves been permitted to offer. If economy is desired, it will be found in limiting the number of presents accepted and returned. I believe a sum not exceeding half that which has been suggested would suffice, and that, nevertheless whatever the Prince gave should be a gift worthy of the giver.—I am, yours obediently.

July 7. F. G.

CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

The recent debate on the affairs of Central Asia was distinguished by two speeches of importance. Mr. Bourke defined the position taken up by the English Government in its recent negotiations with Russia, and Sir George Campbell lent the support of his Indian knowledge to the doctrine that we ought to take up no position at all. According to Mr. Bourke, it is the interest both of Russia and England that a certain distance should intervene between their respective frontiers, and the difficulty is to devise a mode of maintaining this distance. There was a time when the expedient of a neutral zone found favour with the English Government, but it proved impossible to come to any agreement as to what the boundaries of this neutra zone should be. The Russian Government wished that it should include Afghanistan, but as the Government of India declared this to be inadmissible, the whole negotiation fell through; and it is not the intention of the Queen's Government to reopen it or to give any countenance to the policy of which the term "neutral zone" was the symbol. Mr. Bourke was necessarily more obscure when he came to touch upon alternative methods of preserving a reasona ble distance between the British and Russian frontiers in Asia. We desire, he said, that the States which abut on our Indian Empire should be powerful, peaceable, and independent. We do not intend to enter into any engagement which might ham per our freedom of action with "regard to them, or prevent us from entering into further alliances with them according to those considerations, commercial, political, and strategical which we may from time to time consider wise and prudent." The practical expression of this policy at present is the cultivation of friendly rela tions with Afghanistan. This has been the aim of the Indian Government ever since Lord Canning's time, and the effect of it is shown in the fact that Afghanistan is stronger now than it has been since the days of Dost Mahomed. In proportion as Afghanistan is strong the peace of Central Asia is secured. These seeming commonplaces of Mr. Bourke's lead to conclusions of more moment than may at first appear. The dangers of a further advance on the part of Russia into Turkestan are all summed up in the possibility that she may succeed by getting possession of Herat. Now, if Afghanistan is to be strong, or even independent, this consummation must be prevented, and in order to prevent it England will hold herself free to enter into any alliances with Afghanistan which may be dictated by political or strategical considerations. That this points, though necessarily with much indistinctness, to the propriety of guarding Herat against a Russian attack, in the event of the Russian frontier being moved forward to a position from which such an attack might be suddenly and advantageously made, Lord Derby has already said that if there should be any interference with the integrity and territorial independence of Afghanistan, "I think, to put the matter mildly, it is highly probable that this country would interfere." This carried us so far as this, that if Russia showed any disposition to advance upon Herat the Afghan resistance would be supported by England. Mr. Bourke's speech seems to go a step further, and to foreshadow the adoption of "strategical" arrangements by which a Russian advance upon Herat may be not resisted but prevented.

Sir George Campbell argued strongly against the possibility of any such arrangement. He said, quite truly, that to prevent the gradual absorption of Turkestan by Russia is beyond our power, and consequently the only thing that can be done—if anything is to be done—is for England to advance into Afghanistan. Sir George Campbell is decidedly opposed to this measure, but his opposition seems to rest on an identification of an advance into Afghanistan with the very much larger measure of taking possession of the country. The only advance into Afghanistan that would be of any use to England would be the military occupation of Herat, and under the only circumstances which could make this step necessary there would be nothing in it calculated to excite opposition on the part of the Afghans. Our communications with the Ameer would probably be cast in some such shape as this:—It is the interest of England that Afghanistan should retain her independence. That independence is now distinctly threatened on the side of Russia. You are not strong enough to fight Russia, and your weakness may tempt Russia to interfere with you. With our assistance you will be strong enough to fight Russia if need be, and, what is more to the purpose, the fact that we have assisted you will in all probability prevent the need from arising. This last move of Russia has exposed you to a sudden attack, and we must, for our own sakes, place a sufficient force in your dominion to ensure that no such attack will be made. There is nothing in all this to alarm a people jealous of their freedom. The advance of England into Afghan territory will not take place until that freedom has already been threatened by Russia, and it will consequently be the advance not of an invading but of an auxiliary army. If there be any politicians either in this country or in India who wish to precipitate matters by an earlier movement on the side of England they are undoubtedly in the wrong. There must be unmistakable evidence that the progress of Russia in Turkestan does threaten Afghanistan before it can be wise for England to depart from her present attitude. Opinions may conceivably differ about the precise acts which would amount to this unmistakable evidence. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that we are not bound to wait until Russia has seized Herat before recognizing that she has designs upon the territory of which Herat is the strongest fortress. If ever she comes so far as that, her designs upon Afghanistan will not be entertained but accomplished. What the point is at which the object of the Russian advance would become unmistakable it is for experts to decide. All that need be said generally is, that it should be the first point from which, in the event of the possession of Herat becoming an object of Russian ambition, it could be seized by a *coup de main*. If England takes no notice of the occupation by Russia of such a position as this, Herat will probably be lost to the Afghans just when Englishmen are awaking to the necessity of helping them to retain it. It is of great moment to remember in discussing the politics of Central Asia that the contingency we have to fear is not an invasion of India by Russia. Even her resolution would probably shrink from so tremendous an undertaking as this. But there are two other dangers, either of which is sufficiently alarming to make it the duty of the English Government to take all proper precautions against its approach. One is that if Russia were allowed to push forward to a point from which she could threaten India—and in the opinion of most soldiers who have studied the ground Herat is such a point—England would be compelled, in the event of finding her engaged in a war with Russia in Europe, to keep a large part of her army locked up in India. The other is, that if Russia were allowed to take possession of any part of Afghanistan, the belief in her ultimate descent upon India itself would become universal in all the frontier States, and would give encouragement to all the elements of disaffection which lie smouldering beneath the seemingly calm surface of Indian life. The end which English statesmen ought to propose to themselves is not to defend India against a Russian attack, so much as to prevent the idea of a Russian attack from consciously presenting itself to the native mind. Our supremacy in India rests in part at least on the belief of those who submit to it that it can never be challenged with any hope of success. If this idea should be replaced by restless speculations whether in some not distant future the native dynasties may find in the conflict between two white races an opportunity of regaining their independence or, at the worst, of making better terms with the conqueror, the difficulties of our position will be seriously increased.

What is immediately to be desired therefore is that the result of the correspondence which has lately taken place between the Indian and Russian Governments on the affairs of Central Asia may create a belief on the part of Russia that there are certain steps which it is in her power to take, which she can take without being in any way obnoxious to moral censure, but which will inevitably involve the taking of certain other steps on the part of England. The existence of such a conviction would be the best possible guarantee for the maintenance of the *status quo* in Central Asia. Half the wars that break out have their origin in doubt on the side of one of the Powers concerned how much the other will stand. In the course of experiments directed to ascertain this the boundary line of endurance is passed suddenly and unwittingly, and it is then too late to draw back. It is not necessary that the English Government should pledge itself in words to do this or that. Such pledges often wear an air of defiance which tends to defeat the object for which they are proffered. It is enough if it comes to be understood that there are positions in Afghanistan which must be kept secure against possible attack, and that anything that may appear necessary to attain this object will assuredly be done. There is no need to do anything prematurely; in fact, the great object of English diplomacy at St. Petersburg should be to prevent, as far as possible, the need of ever having to do anything. But it is only by being prepared for action in certain contingencies that inaction can be truly qualified as "masterly." To sit still until the time for acting to any good purpose has passed away is a form of inactivity which has no just title to that epithet.

READY-MADE SHIRTS of all sizes and descriptions: White fine Cotton with Linen Fronts and Wrist Bands, "Military," Dress, Embroidered "Oxford" and "Zephyr" as well as striped Boating Shirts, Woollen, Merino, Gauze, Flannel, Indian Gauze, Silk and Silk and Merino Undershirts of the latest styles for sale by Watson & Company, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

PREPARING THE SERAPIS.

The Serapis, iron troopship, is being vigorously prepared at Portsmouth for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales during his forthcoming voyage to India. The temporary alterations are very extensive, and necessitate more or less important readjustments being made on the whole of the three decks. A large deck-house will be erected on the poop, where the present chart-house is placed, or immediately over the staircase leading from the saloon. It will be fitted and furnished in a luxurious manner, and will answer in every respect, though somewhat smaller in dimensions, the purposes of the deck-houses on board the Royal yachts. In the saloon on the upper deck seven cabins have been removed on the starboard side, and the whole of the ladies' cabins and those used by the commanding officers of troops have been removed on the port side. The remaining portion of the cabin accommodation is being fitted for the reception of His Royal Highness, whereby he will be supplied with sleeping, bath, and dressing rooms on each side of the ship, one suite being set apart for the outward and the other for the homeward voyage, so that only the shady or cool side of the ship need be used each passage. The body of the grand saloon itself will be divided into three portions, each being separated by massive curtains. The aftermost part will be used as a reception-room, the old hatchway and its coamings having been removed and boarded over, and a new staircase formed 16ft. forward, in order that the requisite space may be secured; the intermediate compartment will be used as a drawing-room and the fore compartment will be converted into a State dining-room, and will be fitted to accommodate 62 guests. The whole of the rooms will be splendidly decorated, and will be furnished with couches, chairs, &c., *en suite*. On the main deck, the midship cabins in the saloon have been removed so as to form a broad and clear passage to the new temporary staircase, already mentioned, leading to the upper saloon. The after entry port on this deck will be arranged to receive visitors, who, on entering, will proceed through the main saloon and so on to the reception-room on the upper deck. The remaining cabins on each side will be appropriated to the guests of the Prince, and additional cabins will be constructed on the starboard side to accommodate the number expected. It was at first intended that the captain should use the suite of rooms on the upper deck not required by His Royal Highness, but this arrangement has been altered, and the captain will go forward with his officers, for whose accommodation a wardroom and cabins are being built in the fore part of the main deck. There will be little alteration in the lower deck. The cabins will be appropriated to the use of the servants of the Prince and his guests, and the fore part of the ship formerly devoted to the messing of troops will be occupied by the additional crew which will be required. The ship has already undergone a complete overhaul, has been supplied with new boilers, and made a very successful trial trip on the mile a short time ago. Outside, the Serapis will be encompassed by a broad moulding composed of two rounds and a hollow, the former being painted red and the latter yellow. With this exception her outward appearance will be unchanged. She will be provided with a State barge and a new steam pinnace for the purposes of the Royal excursion. The whole of the alterations mentioned above are temporary only, and on the return of the ship she will, for troop service, be refitted exactly as she was before. The Serapis will be accompanied by the Royal yacht Osborne, which, on her return from St. Petersburg with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, will be painted white, after the manner of the Indian troopships. It is now generally understood that the Serapis will be commissioned by the Hon. Carr Glyn, late Flag Captain at Portsmouth to Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy.—*Times.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—July 6.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane next called attention to the progress of Russia in Central Asia, which he described in geographical detail, showing that she has now acquired water communications almost to the frontier of our Indian Empire. He did not blame Russia for this advance, nor reproach her with broken pledges, because he believed that this advance was forced on her by circumstances; nor did he fear the Russian arms so much as Russian influence. With the question, what shall we do? Mr. Cochrane dealt at some length, insisting that we must first of all make up our minds as to the policy we should pursue, and keep the control of it entirely in our own hands. Afghanistan, he said, was the key of the situation, and we must have a Resident of distinction there. He suggested, also, that the Ameer of Afghanistan should be invited to visit the Prince of Wales at Lahore. We must also develope our communications with India by Egypt and by the Euphrates Valley. Mr. Cochrane concluded by moving for papers.

Sir G. Campbell said it was nearly 30 years ago since he had filled a post on the extreme north-western frontier of India, and since that time he had been called upon both officially and unofficially to turn his attention to the subject now before the House. The longer he lived, the more decidedly he had come to a conclusion diametrically opposite to that of the hon. member (Mr. Baillie Cochrane). In his view the true policy to be followed by this country was that which the hon. gentleman had described as "masterly inactivity." He believed the present danger was much exaggerated, but no doubt sooner or later Russia might come to be a disagreeable neighbour in India. The wisdom of a policy of masterly inactivity was this—that he did not know any other course that would not make matters worse and lead to dilemma, expense, and difficulty. (Hear.) Hon. members opposite had explained the advance of Russia and the danger of that advance, but when they came to suggest a remedy they were very weak. (Hear.) He could not, indeed, gather what were the remedies they suggested. The hon. member who brought this subject before the House told them of one remedy—the benign influence which the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would exert over the whole of Hindostan when he visited India. The hon. member for Tamworth did not discover any remedy whatever for the dangers from Russian advance, except that we must rely on our own strength and ability to defend ourselves. Well, that was the true remedy. (Hear.) But if we were to defend ourselves we ought to wait until we were attacked. (Hear.) To anticipate attack would only create greater difficulty and danger. For himself, he might be thought to be accused of an indisposition to progress, and he had always been inclined to go with the times. There were, however, some circumstances under which, when you could not advance without danger, the best thing was to stand still. The best policy under present circumstances was to try how it would answer to do nothing, and to see whether this was not the best thing to do. On each side of that great mountain barrier the Himalayas were two great nations. One was India and the other Turkestan. For a period of years ago England had made very small progress in conquering India, and Russia had made small progress in the direction of acquiring Turkestan, but England had progressed until she had acquired almost the whole of India, which, if not very profitable, was certainly without loss; while Russia had by no means made equal advances in Turkestan, and had not succeeded in making the country pay. Under these circumstances, was it possible to prevent the advance of Russia in Turkestan? He asserted that we were unable to do so, and if we made the attempt we should either be treated with contempt or else obtain those promises that were only made to be broken. To attempt successfully to prevent Russia's advance into Turkestan was, he believed, perfectly impossible. But for this part he considered it as being very doubtful whether Russia would incur the enormous expense of taking possession of that country. But if they could not and would not stop the advance of Russia, what ought they to do? If they did anything, they should themselves advance into Afghanistan. Well, he had always been a man of action, and was not disinclined to advise the taking possession of territory where the people were not accustomed to freedom, and of which it was desirable we should be possessed. He had himself taken possession, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, of territory such as he had described, and in justification of such a police much was to be said. But the conditions which justified it did not exist in the case of the Afghans. They were a people who prized freedom above all things. They might be called turbulent, but they had a passion for freedom. They could not take possession of the country of that free and democratic people except at an expenditure of blood and treasure which would be totally disproportionate to the object in view. (Hear, hear.) That being so, what course was suggested to us to follow? It was this, to enter into diplomatic relations with the Afghans, with a view to buying them up. Well, there was all proverbly, that you cannot get the breeks off a Highlander, but he belived that that feat would be an easy one compared with the obtaining of a diplomatic advantage over the Afghans. Where they sold they had always the best of the bargain. No one could, so to say, come over them by diplomacy. There was this difficulty, too, that Afghanistan was not a united kingdom. It was a country made up of a great number of tribes absolutely independent each of the others. If the Ameer entered into any such treaty, a rival ambition might bring another Ameer into the front to-morrow and, in fact, the course suggested would lead to much difficulty, and expose this country to great political dilemmas, and for this reason, among others, that they could not secure the safety of a British Resident in Afghanistan. Any murder Afghan might any day cut the throat of the Resident and render it necessary that we should send an army into the country. The true policy to pursue was, he said emphatically, not to make a fuss, and to be so much the subject of Russian aggression. Talking where one did not mean to act, or could not or would not act, was likely to lead to mischief. (Hear hear.) The continual making of a fuss about Russian advances in Central Asia exposed a raw in our political hide—and led Russia to think that she had a "pull" over us. If there was alarm in India on the subject and excitement men's minds and in the bazaars or regiments it was due, he believed not to Indian intelligence, but to what was said in England and written in the newspapers here. Well, if that were the real cause of it, he was convinced they ought to get rid of all that fuss and pursue a policy of masterly inactivity. At the same time he did not say that we were not under any circumstances to take notice of the advances of Russia. England was not the only Power which, under such circumstances, would find it necessary to check the advance of Russia. If Russia were to take possession of Asia and to turn her hordes, disciplined by Russians officers, against Europe, Powers other than England would be interested in checking her advance. But the danger was by no means imminent, and he therefore thought it would be well to trust for the present to the chapter of accidents, and leave Russia to difficulties which she must necessarily encounter if pursued a policy such as that of which she was by many suspected.

Mr. Bourke said that although the debate had been somewhat discursive, it had been very interesting, and the House would be amply repaid for the time which had been bestowed upon the question by the speech which had just been delivered—a speech which had been characterized not only by much knowledge, but by the common sense which distinguished the speaker and his countrymen. (Hear, hear.) Although he did not deny the right of his hon. friend to bring this question forward, he hoped to be excused from traversing the whole of the ground which his hon. friend had covered. With regard to the motion of his hon. friend, he could not undertake, on behalf of the Government, to lay upon the table any papers relating to the Treaty of Khiva other than those which were already in possession of the House. Communications and despatches had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government in relation to the general question of Central Asia, but they were not as yet ripe for publication. When the proper time came the documents would be laid before Parliament, and he felt sure that the country would approve the course taken by the Government in not prematurely stating the nature of the communications which had passed (Hear, hear.) It was only necessary at present to say further that the most friendly relations existed between the two Governments. (Hear, hear.) It was not his intention to follow his hon. friend in a geographical survey of the progress of Russia in the East, for the reason that through the public prints and other agencies the public were fully informed upon that point; but his hon. friend was altogether in error in supposing that either the Government or Parliament treated the subject with perfect indifference. (Hear.) He differed from his hon. friend in regarding the progress of Russia in Turkestan as a tidal wave which was sweeping over the country. On the other hand, the progress of Russia had been remarkably slow, and had cost her a vast amount of blood and treasure. As far as the Khivan business was concerned, he supposed that no one understanding the subject would contend that Russia had kept the engagements into which she entered with regard to this matter. (Hear, hear.) This point ought not to be lost sight of, but it was one upon which, for obvious reason, he should be unwise in dwelling at the present moment. His honfriend was undoubtedly right in urging the importance of England keeping up communication with India. With regard to the Suez Canal, there could be no doubt of its importance and advantage to this country both from a commercial and a political point of view, but it was equally clear that England had also proved of great advantage to the Canal, for of the ships which passed through, 70 per cent, were English vessels. Every one must wish success to the undertaking, but no one, he thought, would contend that England ought to enter upon international arrangements with regard to the Canal which could only end in embarrassing her. (Hear, hear.) Nor did he think it would be good policy to enter into any arrangements which might have the effect of infringing the territorial rights of the Khedive. As for the Euphrates Valley Railway, he was quite sure England would be one of its best customers, and that Turkey, as well as England would benefit by it. The hon. member who had spoken advocated a policy of masterly inactivity. The phrase was one which had frequently been heard in Indian politics. Whether that was a wise policy to pursue depended entirely on circumstances, and he should be sorry, therefore, to commit himself to it. Most of the hon. members who had spoken had asked what was to be done. Now, it had never been the policy of this country, to declare beforehand what course it would adopt under hypothetical circumstances or upon conditions which did not exist. (Hear, hear.) Our policy was well known upon the subject before the House. We had no desire to advance our frontiers in the direction of Central Asia. We thought it was the interest of both Russia and England that a considerable distance should intervene between their respective frontiers. There might no doubt be a danger in the future of the two nations drifting towards one another, as was pointed out many years ago by Count Nesselrode, and we thought that the policy of both countries ought to be to prevent that contingency. At one time it was thought that a formal recognition of a great neutral territory between the two empires, which might limit the advance of each and be scrupulously respected by both, would be a desirable arrangement, and a correspondence took place upon the subject, the particulars of which had been laid before Parliament, but that correspondence did not lead to any agreement as to the limits of that neutral territory; and when it was proposed that Afghanistan should constitute the zone, the Government of India could not entertain that proposition. As to the present position of affairs, he would observe that since the idea of a neutral territory was first advanced there had been many territorial changes, which materially alters the condition of things. Any binding engagement as to a certain defined neutral territory at the present time would be likely to lead to misunderstanding and difficulty. That an agreement that one Empire should exercise what had been called political influence within a certain sphere, and that the other Empire should exercise similar influence within another sphere, would be an unwise arrangement for two reasons. In the first place it was very difficult to define what political influence meant, and misunderstandings might arise as to whether either country was or was not fulfilling its engagements to the others. Secondly, in a country like Central Asia, where boundaries were ill-defined and little known, where nomad tribes existed who never were accustomed to regard boundaries very scrupulously where government in the European sense is not to be found, where the inhabitants are turbulent, lawless, and fanatical, it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, for either Empire so to control events as to be responsible to the other for occurrences which took place beyond its own frontiers. Under these circumstances, while they approved the principle which dictated the policy of a neutral zone, it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to enter into any formal arrangement or agreement upon the basis of a neutral territory in the European sense of the term. They looked upon the *status quo* without apprehension. As he had said, there was no desire to advance our frontiers, and so long as the present state of things remained unfortunately in the same, Her Majesty's Government did not intend to countenance any such policy. We had given innumerable proofs of those States which abutted on our Indian Empire that we desired them to be powerful, peaceful, and independent. We had failed to show them that we were not an aggressive Power. We had long been united to them by friendly ties. We would not enter into any engagement which might prejudice their interests or our own, or hamper our freedom of action with respect to them, and we held ourselves at liberty to enter into alliance with those States, according to those considerations, financial, political, and strategical, which we might from time to time consider wise and prudent. It was not for him to speak of the foreign policy of the Government of India. He should be trenching upon the province of his noble friend the Under Secretary of State for India were he to do so. He might, however, say that establishment of the most friendly relations with Afghanistan was no new policy. It was advocated by Lord Canning before Dost Mahomed died. It was carried out by Lord Lawrence; it was acted upon by Lord Lawrence's successor. It was secured at the Umballa Conference, and the fruits of that conference were only now being reaped. Afghanistan was stronger than it had ever been since the days of Dost Mahomed. (Hear, hear.) The development of that policy was a work of time, and depended a great deal upon the amount of confidence we inspired by means of personal influence in the minds of the native chiefs and rulers. And when freedom of intercourse was more fully established between us and them, we might hope that old suspicions and old animosities might be subdued, and that our motives would be more appreciated by the wild and warlike tribes which inhabited Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) If that policy was carried out with firmness, conciliation, and perseverance, it was that most calculated to preserve the peace of Central Asia. (Hear, hear.) It was a policy which could give no umbrage to any Power in the world. If Russia was anxious, as he was sure she was, to develop the resources of her dominion in Turkestan, she would attain that object by allowing a peaceful commerce to spring up between India and Turkestan, which, if left to its natural course, would enormously profit both Empires, would cement that friendship still more strongly which now happily existed between the two great Empires of Asia. (Cheers.)

Mr. Baillie Cochrane having replied, the motion was by leave, withdrawn.

July 8.

THE VISIT OF THE PRIN CE OF WALES TO INDIA

On the Order of the Day for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Disraeli rose and said.—Mr. Speaker, in rising to move that you do leave the chair, I will take this opportunity of making the statement which I promised respecting the contemplated visit to India of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The House is aware that his Royal Highness has for some time contemplated this visit. His Royal Highness, as the House knows, is a great traveller; there are very few countries which he has not visited; but I need not dwell on the great importance of travel to a person filling the high, important, and responsible position which his Royal Highness does, in an age of travel. I won't say, as a great writer did, that travel is the best the education, but I think I may venture to say that it is best education for Princes. His Royal Highness always felt an interest in the dominions of the Queen, and it was therefore fitting that he should make that memorable visit to Canada, which both to the Canadians and to himself was equally satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) His Royal Highness now contemplates travels of a more extensive, perhaps I may say of a more important character. The House must be aware that the rules and regulations which were adopted and which recently prevailed in the visit to our own Colonies would not be adapted to a visit to India, an ancient land of many nations. In the Colonies his Royal Highness, generally speaking, met a population of his own race, and I may say of his own religion and his own manners. In India he will have to visit a variety of nations, of different races, of different religions, of different customs and manners; and it will be obvious to the House that the simplicity of arrangement which might suit a visit to our own fellow-subjects in the Colonies would not equally apply to the condition of India and its population. There is one remarkable characteristic of Oriental manners, well known to gentlemen in this House, which did not prevail in the previous travels of his Royal Highness to any great extent—that is, the exchange of presents between princes and their hosts. This is a custom so deeply rooted in Oriental, and, I may say, particularly in Indian life, that although it was obvious to the old Government of the country that it was one which might lead to great corruption, although the Government of the Queen which succeeded have been animated by the same conviction, and although they prevented those they employed from materially benefitting by this custom, because the latter relinquish the presents and State gifts which they receive, still they found it impossible forcibly to terminate it, and it has attained an important development among the Indian population. Well, the Council of India upon this point received an intimation, or more than an intimation, from the Viceroy that mere presents of ceremonial, which have of late years been discouraged, need not, in the opinion of his Excellency, be adopted in the present case. But I may remind the House that, although an arrangement of that kind might be effected, still, his Royal Highness is about to visit immense populations, populations of upwards of two hundred millions, and that he will be the guest or make the acquaintance of many Chiefs and Rulers; that there are among these great populations, I believe, at least 90 reigning Sovereigns at this time; and no doubt his Royal Highness must be placed in a position to exercise those spontaneous feelings, so characteristic of his nature, of generosity and splendour, which the character of the country likewise requires to be gratified. (Hear.) I mention these circumstances in passing. The House is aware that by the arrangement now prevailing in India, if a present is received by any one employed by the Government of the Viceroy, that present is yielded up to the Government; that it is dealt with by a particular Department of the State; that it is sold (a laugh), and the proceeds of the sale placed to the account of the Government. I think the House will agree with Her Majesty's Ministers that there would be something most undignified (hear, hear), something most distasteful, if on a visit like this by the Heir to the Crown of Great Britain any de ails of this kind should be entered into. (Hear, hear.) I hope also the House will agree with another conclusion of Her Majesty's Ministers that not only should we not adopt the custom which has generally prevailed with regard to subjects, but that really it would be advisable, if we can arrange it, and I think it can be arranged, that this question of presents should not be the subject of any discussion whatever (hear, hear), and that we should not come to any specific vote upon a subject of that character. I think it is impossible not to see that all the grace and dignity of gifts are lost if those who receive them are aware of that too mechanical and common place manner in which things are arranged which should spring from the spontaneous feeling and impulse of the donor. (Hear, hear.) Having made these few observations, I will now tell the House what are the arrangements which we propose to make, and which, I think, they will find to be well considered. The duration of the visit of his Royal Highness will be probably six months, and, as far as I can form an opinion, he will leave Europe about the middle of October. About the 17th of October, I think, the Serapis and the Osborne will be at Brindisi. The Serapis will be for the accommodation of his Royal Highness and suite; the Osborne attends the Serapis, first of all in case an accident should occur, which I hope will not be the case; and, secondly, because when they enter the great rivers of India, there would be a difficulty with regard to the draught of water. Besides this, the detached squadron has been ordered, under Admiral Lambert, to rendezvous at Bombay, both in order to strengthen the Indian station and to give that pomp and circumstance which becomes the heir of one who, I hope, is still the Sovereign of the Seas. (Cheers.) Whether the detached squadron will meet the Prince at Bombay or Aden is not yet settled, and I think it is a point which must be left to the decision of his Royal Highness. My right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty will place upon the table an estimate of the expenses of this visit, as far as the Navy is concerned. That estimate for carrying the Prince and his Suite to India and bringing them home in due time will be about £32,000, about four-fifths of which must fall upon the present financial year, and the other fifth upon the one that follows. When his Royal Highness touches the Indian soil he becomes the guest of the Viceroy. The Viceroy has strongly expressed the opinion and the wish that this should be the case. He is deeply interested in the visit of the Prince, which he has consulted strongly from the first, and has expressed in language which I have read that it would be of great benefit to this country and to India. But although he is to become the guest of the Viceroy in India, the expense to the Indian Government will not be very considerable, for it will be confined entirely to the rites of hospitality. I do not know that it is necessary for me to give to the House an estimate of that cost to the Indian Budget. I have seen an estimate, and it is not one of very considerable amount. I should say that probably £30,000 will be the cost under that head. It is my duty to inform the House of the position in which his Royal Highness visits India. He does not go there as the representative of Her Majesty but as the heir apparent of her Crown. It is, therefore, obvious that some difficulties which under other circumstances might be contemplated as arising from the position of the Viceroy and his Royal Highness cannot prevail in the present instance, because no one has been so earnestly anxious for this visit as the Viceroy himself, and no one has been more careful and fruitful in devising expedients which may secure for his Royal Highness that position which would satisfy the country and himself. (Hear, hear.) For reasons of this kind it has been arranged that his Royal Highness shall hold an investiture of the Star of India, which will probably be the most important ceremony in which the Princes and Chiefs of India will participate. There are many other things by which I feel perfectly convinced that without taking a step which would be full of political inconvenience, by interfering in any way with the legal and constitutional character of the Viceroy, his Royal Highness will be placed throughout his travels in a position which will impress the mind of India with his real dignity and influence. I have shown to the House what will be the expenditure incurred in carrying the Prince to India and in preparing and securing his return to this country. I have intimated to the House the probable expenditure which will be delayed by the Indian treasury during the time his Royal Highness is in India, and which, as I have observed, will be strictly limited to the rites of hospitality; it is necessary for me now to ask the House the sum we think it necessary to propose that the House should vote for what I may call the personal expenses of his Royal Highness. I do not wish in any way to advert again to the subject of presents. We consider that his Royal Highness should be able in a manner worthy of his character and position to gratify all those impulses for which, under the circumstances of this case, when he becomes the guest of those Indian Chiefs, and often not only the sharer of their hospitality, but of their pastimes, he should be properly provided for. The amount we propose to move in Committee on the first fitting opportunity is the sum of £60,000. (Hear, hear.) We believe that is a sum which will allow his Royal Highness to accomplish all that he can reasonably desire, and will maintain his position with becoming splendour. (Hear.) We propose, also, that that sum should be subject to an audit, and that the auditor should be Sir William Anderson. He will be in constant communication on the subject with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the audit will be strictly confidential. The money will be expended on the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, and we appeal with confidence to the House to agree to the arrangements which we have made. (Cheers.) I do not know that there is anything I need add further than to express a hope that Providence will keep guard over this precious charge, and that his Royal Highness may, after his visit to India, return to his native land with that enlarged experience which becomes the heir of empires (Loud cheers.)

Lord Hartington. I rise for the purpose of asking the right hon. gentleman whether he can give the House any information as to the time when it may be probable the discussion on these estimates will be taken; for although I am quite sure no discussion of the proposal will occur in the sense of hostile or captious criticism, yet, as there are many members in this House who have very considerable experience of Indian affairs, some of them might desire to offer suggestions which might be gratefully received by the Government. I have said I do not propose to discuss the statement which the right hon. gentleman has made; I will only say that I believe the House and the country received with very great satisfaction the announcement which was made some time ago that it was the intention of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to avail himself of the greatly increased facilities which now exist for visiting Her Majesty's dominions and the allied Sovereigns of India, and that the satisfaction with which that announcement was at first received has not, on further consideration of the project, been lessened. Her Majesty's feelings as to the mode in which the visit should be conducted, I think the country had only two subjects of anxiety, and the House reflected in that the opinion of the country. I think the country felt anxious, in the first place, that the arrangements for his Royal Highness's visit should be made on a sufficiently liberal scale; and, secondly, that the Indian finances should not be called upon to bear any part of the expense beyond what was unavoidable. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to understand from the right hon. gentleman has been satisfactory, at all events on the latter point. (Hear, hear.) Of course the Government must have greater facilities that any member of the House can have for forming an opinion as to the sum that will probably be required for the expenses of his Royal Highness, and I am pleased to hear from the right hon. gentleman does not certainly appear to be a large one (cheers); it is one which the public expectations have considerably increased; but the House, I am sure, will feel that the responsibility of proposing what is necessary for making all proper arrangements on this subject must rest on the Government; and the Government must, I am sure, be aware that any reasonable estimate they may think it necessary to lay on the table will be cheerfully accepted by the House. (Cheers.) I have only one other observation which it is at all necessary I should make: I think that the House will have received with satisfaction the statement of the right hon. gentleman that his Royal Highness is not to visit India in any way as the representative of Her Majesty. The visit, I believe, will do good both in this country and in India. (Hear, hear.) I think it will be far better that his Royal Highness should pay his visit India in a semi official character rather than in an official character; but, at the same time, the arrangements made for his travels throughout India should be made with sufficient and becoming liberality. (Hear, hear.) The House will probably appreciate the remarks which the right hon. gentleman has made on the subject of presents. It is, I conceive, impossible, in the circumstances of this visit, and considering the customs which prevail in India, that his Royal Highness should not do other than receive and make presents; but anything like a detailed statement of the expenses of that part of the arrangement would detract from the dignity and propriety of the occasion. (Cheers.) I believe it may not be impossible for the Indian Government to place upon the minds of the dignitaries his Royal Highness will visit that the presents which his Royal Highness would desire to receive should not be of any intrinsically costly character, but should rather be interesting specimens of the produce and manufactures of the country. If that could be accomplished there would be no necessity, I conceive, that the presents which his Royal Highness will present in return should be of any extravagant character, provided only that they should be eminently good specimens of English workmanship and manufacture. That I think the House would desire; but I do not think that his Royal Highness, or the House, or the country would desire to see that in a matter of this kind he should attempt to emulate the ideas some people may have of Oriental magnificence. (Hear hear.) I trust, if there is to be a discussion on this vote, it may be later in Committee, when the estimate has been presented. I am sure the Government will receive any suggestion which may be made in a friendly spirit; and I think I may venture to say that on this side of the House no criticism or suggestion will be made, but in the most friendly spirit, and with a view of giving every support to the proposal which the Government has made. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fawcett said the statement of the Prime Minister would be received with satisfaction throughout the country, and he rose to make a suggestion, the adoption of which would cause that statement to be received with greater satisfaction. There was a widespread feeling that the Prince of Wales's visit to India should be fittingly provided for, and a still stronger and deeper feeling that England and not India should bear the expense. He was sure the people of England would be greatly relieved when they found that not a portion of the expense was to be borne by India; but if the Prime Minister had gone somewhat further and appealed to the generosity of the House and of the English nation, and had said that England should bear the whole expense, and that the people of India should not be put to a farthing expense, he ventured to think the thirty, forty, or fifty thousand additional that would have been required would have been gladly and cheerfully voted. He could not help thinking it was greatly to be regretted that £30,000 would come out of the Indian revenue in order to enable the Viceroy to dispense hospitality during the visit of his Royal Highness. If this item appeared in the Indian Financial statement it would seem to be an invidious thing that the people of India should be subjected to any expense in order to enable the Viceroy to dispense hospitality on account of this visit. He believed it would meet with the general approval of members on both sides of the House if the Prime Minister could adopt some arrangement which would enable him when the subject was brought forward again to say that he would not call upon India for £30,000 or £50,000, but that the visit should be made in as gracious and handsome a manner as possible, and that the Queen which succeeded have been animated by a wish which she hoped would be fruitful in blessings to the Indian people. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Campbell having been lately a member of the Council of India, thought it right to say that, looking at the matter from an Indian point of view, the proposal made seemed to be perfectly satisfactory and a rational solution of the question. He did not think it would have been positively unjust if the whole expense had been defrayed by the Indian Treasury. We did not receive direct tribute from India; we did a great deal for India and we did not charge India with any part of the expense of Royalty. He should not have considered it an actually unjust proposition to throw the whole expense on India, but it would have been eminently ungracious to do so. He believed this country was prepared to bear that share of the expense which it was proper it should bear, and the feeling of the country was expressed by the reception the House had given to the fair proposals of the Government. He was not prepared to go so far as the hon. member for Hackney and to demand that the whole expense should be borne by this country, for he believed the apportionment proposed by the Government was fair and reasonable. We must look at the matter as if the Prince were subject to visit a foreign Government which would incur some outlay in according to him a hospitable reception. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Elcho had no pretensions to speak on behalf of the working classes, but they were told, and no doubt truly, that no class in this country were more loyal or more anxious to maintain the dignity of the Empire. Well, they heard from the Prime Minister that the Viceroy of India was most anxious that this visit should take place in a manner worthy of the Government of India, because he believed that it would draw more closely the ties which united the two countries. If it were put before the working men of Stafford, Leicester, or other places that such was the feeling of the Viceroy of India, and that this was the object of the Royal visit, and if it were put to them whether the visit should be paid in a manner worthy of England and of the Prince who went to India, and that as little as possible should be spent by the Indian Government, he was perfectly certain that the loyalty and public spirit and that pride in the Empire which animated the working classes would lead them to endorse such a vote. (Cheers.)

Mr. Whalley said that the other night the hon. member (Mr. Macdonald) asserted that he did not represent on a certain subject the opinion of the working classes. On that occasion he challenged the hon. member for Stafford to me